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# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

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ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at 12/6 a Year, and have Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted for 3/. the firſt Week, and 2/. each Week after.——Printing Work done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

## MADRID, *May* 30.

WE have juſt received letters from the Governor of the province of Tucuman, ſituated between the Rio Padro, the Paraguay and Oronoque, that the miſſionaries he had ſent with a ſmall detachment towards the Indians inhabiting the unknown countries adjoining to his government, found two neighbouring nations in a country fertile in trees, paſture, and wild fruits; that the people in one of theſe countries were of the common ſize, but without hair, beard, or eye-brows. The inhabitants of the other country are barely thirty two inches high, French meaſure. The above Governor writes, that he is ſending home four of this pigmy nation, and they are expected to arrive about autumn.

## LONDON, *July* 1.

WE are well informed that ſome Spaniſh agents are buying up here large parcels of goods that were originally intended for the American markets. This ſhews that the Spaniards intend availing themſelves of our unhappy diſputes with the Americans, by ſupplying them with ſuch goods as they will not import from us.

The fortreſs of Ticonderoga, ſurpriſed and taken by Colonel Eaſton, held out in the laſt war a ſiege of 17 days.

Several Americans arrived in town on Thurſday, having abandoned their native country on account of the unhappy diſturbances ſubſiſting there.

Orders are ſent to Gibraltar, for laying a boom and chain acroſs the mouth of the harbour, to prevent any veſſel from coming in without leave.

On Saturday evening an order arrived at the tower for the immediate getting ready 3000 ſtand of ſmall arms; the place of their deſtination is not publicly known, but it is generally imagined they are to be ſent to Virginia.

It was thought that the appearance of Lord North at Ranelagh would have occaſioned ſome fluctuation in the ſtocks. He came in with his hair in the utmoſt diſorder, and appeared in a ſtate of terror, which at once added to the gracefulneſs of his figure, and might have led the ſpectators to believe that he was purſued by Meſſ. Hancock and Adams, with a legion of Boſtonian ſaints at their heels.

*Extract of a letter from* PORTSMOUTH, *June* 26.

"On Saturday ſailed from Spithead with deſpatches to General Gage, at Boſton, the Viper ſloop of war."

We are informed, from another quarter, that it has been a matter of deliberation for ſome days, whether it is moſt expedient to tranſport to America a body of his Majeſty's electoral troops, or to raiſe 5000 Highlanders for that purpoſe.

A letter has been received from General Burgoyne, informing his friends of his arrival at Boſton, with the Generals Clinton and Howe, and the marines from England, but no troops from Ireland. He ſays they have nothing but ſalt beef, fiſh, and peaſe, to live upon. However, General Gage and they have determined not to attempt any thing further till they know the reſolutions of the Continental Congreſs.

Three frigates, with a line of battle ſhip, are ordered to cruiſe on the coaſt of South Carolina, while a bomb-ketch, under their protection, is to lie before Charleſtown to awe that town, and prevent the people, at their peril, from ſending any aid to the Boſtonians. The ſame precautions are to be uſed with reſpect to Virginia and Maryland. In ſhort, all the ports of the refractory colonies are to be ſhut up, and their whole commerce is to be entirely ſtopped.

*July* 6. The warmeſt advocates for Adminiſtration begin to own that France and Spain have a greater force now at ſea, or ready to put to ſea at a few days notice, than Great Britain, by it's utmoſt efforts, could equip or fit out in twelve months: The united or confederated fleets amounting to 92 men of war of the line, and the moſt ſanguine promiſes of the firſt Lord of the Admiralty not exceeding 80 men of war of the line within the abovementioned period, that is to ſay, 30 within a month, 20 more in four months, and the remainder in the courſe of the year. Such is the humiliating ſtate of Great Britain, once the miſtreſs and great arbitreſs of the ocean.

A regiment of marine is going to be raiſed in Ireland, which is to conſiſt of 1000 men, excluſive of officers.

We do not hear of any more Britiſh troops being deſtined for America.

It is whiſpered that a great Perſonage has given poſitive orders, that no more ſhips be broke up, till others are laid on the ſtocks.

*July* 8. The bravery of our Engliſh ſailors has long been the aſtoniſhment of Europe.—The following ſtory will ſhew with what juſtice: During the laſt war conſiderable damage was done to the enemy by privateers; a bold ſeaman having gained ſome prize-money, inſtead of ſquandering it away, got himſelf made maſter of a ſnug veſſel, and ſtood out to ſea. His men were as daring as he could wiſh, and particularly the carpenter, who was an old comrade. After they had been ſome time at ſea, they were chaſed by a ſhip conſiderably larger, and as a fight was inevitable, the Captain called his carpenter aſide, and whiſpered ſomething in his ear, which the other aſſured him ſhould be done. In the heat of the engagement a ſailor went below for powder, and found the carpenter ſitting on the powder cheſt, ſmoaking his pipe, with a lighted match in his hand. "D—n you for a coward, ſaid the tar, why do you ſit there while we fight the French?" "I ſit here (replied the carpenter) till the Captain knocks with his foot, when I ſhall clap this match to the powder, and blow you all up." The event however proved favourable, the Engliſh were victorious, and it afterwards appeared that the Captain had intended, if the French had boarded him, to have given a ſignal to his faithful friend below, and to have embraced death rather than be taken priſoner.

In one of the letters brought by Capt. Grant, there is a more favourable account of the ſkirmiſh on the iſlands, by which the number of the killed and wounded are much leſſened, and the loſs of the King's ſloop accounted for on account of the lee ſhore and ſtrong eddies that ſet in amongſt the iſlands.

A man who was tried laſt ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, being aſked what he had to ſay in his defence, ſaid, "I am as innocent as the man unhanged."

When a celebrated Dutcheſs firſt heard of the encomiums paſſed on her ſon by General Gage, ſhe exclaimed, in a tranſport of joy, "Thanks to the gods, my boy has done his *duty!*" Lady P—— being ſome time afterwards informed of this exclamation, very coolly replied, "Surely her Grace could not have meant *family duty*."

*A Tranſlation of a private letter from* PARIS.

"The whole force of Spain being now exerted to cruſh the government of Algiers, has given infinite diſquietude to our Miniſters, who have laboured inceſſantly with the Porte for ſome time paſt to ſend an effectual ſuccour to protect her tributary African allies. Now, a conſiderable Turkiſh fleet with a ſtrong force is ſailed for Algiers. Our Miniſtry have ſupplied well the Algerine arſenals; have ſent them a large number of cannon, field artillery, with a numerous corps of engineers—ſome officers of abilities to direct the defence of the city; and a prudent Commiſſary has been ſome time fixed there to direct the removal of the treaſure to the mountains beyond the river Iſſer. The Algerines have collected a body of thirty thouſand cavalry from their frontiers, called Bedil Gerid, which form a cordon from Maſuna to Conſtantine. At Breſk, Codleia, Tedlis, and Budleia, they have in each place a body of ten thouſand men. The garriſon of Algiers conſiſts of fifteen thouſand men; two thouſand horſe are encamped under the protection of the batteries; and the allied army of the States of Barbary, of fourſcore thouſand troops, will conſtantly ſupply the garriſon with reinforcements from their camp, which extends three leagues upon the ſouthern bank of the river Iſſer, over which they have thrown four bridges, and are defended by four large redoubts of ſtone, where the Chriſtian ſlaves have long worked. Each redoubt contains fifty pieces of large cannon, under the direction of our ——. At Mozaga is a conſiderable garriſon to protect the Algerine gallies, and ſhips of war, and where the Jews have agreed with the Dey, to collect a large number of foreign ſhips to ſerve as tranſports. The government of Algiers being determined to make a deſcent in Spain as ſoon as the Spaniſh army lands in Africa, the united naval force of the States of Africa are to aſſemble in ports between Cape Tres Forces and Cape Ini. From the Great Deſart of Zara, the Dey has collected nine thouſand wild Arabs, ſuppoſed the moſt ſavage in the whole continent of Africa, and are now fixed in the environs of Arzem and Sinaab, to be ready to embark for the Spaniſh coaſt, where they will be landed, and Spain being ſo drained of troops, will make a dreadful ſcene of devaſtation before their ſlaughter ceaſes. The zealous Janiſſaries of St. Ignatius have engaged to make at the ſame time a general inſurrection in three Spaniſh provinces."

A correſpondent obſerves that England's fighting with America is neither more nor leſs than "ſelf-murder;" and thoſe who adviſed ſuch a meaſure ought to be buried in a croſs-way.

Some time ago died, near Chapel of Seggat, in the pariſh of Auchterleſs, in Scotland, Peter Garden, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and thirty one. He retained his memory and ſenſes till near the laſt. He has lived under ten Sovereigns, viz. Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, Richard Cromwell, Charles II. James II. William and Mary, Anne, and Georges I. II. and III. He remembered to have been ſent, when a boy, to the wood, to cut boughs for ſpears in the time of the civil war.

*July* 11. Friday, at a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, in order to take into conſideration the letter received by the Lord Mayor from the committee at New York, Mr. Stavely moved, that a number of reſolutions he produced ſhould be preſented to the King by that Court; which not being approved of, Mr. Hunt made the following motion.

"That an humble addreſs and petition be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he will be pleaſed to cauſe hoſtilities to ceaſe between Great Britain and America, and to adopt ſuch meaſures as will reſtore union, confidence, and peace over the Britiſh empire."

This motion, after ſeveral debates, the queſtion being put, upon the ſhew of hands, was carried in the affirmative.

The number for the motion were, 6 Aldermen, 61 Commoners, and 2 Tellers, total 74. Againſt the motion, 6 Aldermen, 51 Commoners, and 2 Tellers, total 59. Majority for the motion, 15.

Mr. Hunt then moved, that a committee of 6 Aldermen and 12 Commoners might be directly appointed to draw up a petition and addreſs, which paſſed in the affirmative. The committee withdrew, and in a ſhort time returned with a moſt reſpectful petition and addreſs, which met the approbation of the whole Court except one diſſenting Alderman.

Prince Mazerino, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, was at Kew a few days ago, and it is ſaid gave ſuch a ſatisfactory account of the preſent warlike preparations of Spain, that the Americans have nothing to hope, nor England to fear, from them.

There is a talk of the Common Council moving on Wedneſday next for a preſent of 2000l. to be granted to the Lord Mayor, on account of his ſpirit and reſolution in behalf of public liberty in general, and the rights and privileges of the citizens in particular.

*Extract of a letter from* PORTSMOUTH, *July* 8.

"Wedneſday an expreſs arrived with deſpatches for Boſton, to be conveyed by the Alderney ſloop. The ſhip was then fitting in the harbour, and had neither guns nor ſcarce any thing elſe on board; but the people working on her all night, ſhe was got ready the next day, when ſhe ſailed, without anchoring at Spithead."

*Extract of a letter from* PORTSMOUTH, *July* 9.

"Since my laſt ſailed from Spithead, the Raven man of war, for Boſton."

Several veſſels were taken up laſt week in the river on Government contract, to embark troops, ſtores, proviſions, and ammunition, for America.

Government, we are aſſured, has received ſome very diſagreeable intelligence from America, which is endeavoured to be ſtifled from the public; certain, however, it is, that many of the ſubaltern officers under the command of General Gage have thrown up their commiſſions.

Though Ireland is entirely in a defenceleſs ſtate, no one ſtep has been taken either to repair the fortifications on the ſea coaſt, to complete the regiments now within that kingdom, or replace thoſe ſent to Boſton.

*Extract of a letter from* CHATHAM, *July* 9.

"The 20 taſk companies, conſiſting of 400 ſhipwrights, ſtill continue to abſent themſelves from his Majeſty's dockyard here, and are determined not to return to their duty till their wages are raiſed to half a crown per day. The above companies are picked men, and eſteemed as good workmen as any in the royal navy; they intend to petition his Majeſty for redreſs, being unable to ſupport themſelves and families upon ſo ſmall a ſum as two ſhillings and one penny a day. In order to accompliſh the ſame, they have appointed Mr. Joſeph Mearſe and Mr. Daniel Rowley, ſhipwrights, belonging to the ſaid companies, who are qualified men, and extraordinary good workmen, to deliver their petition to his Majeſty, for which purpoſe they ſet out from hence for London yeſterday, at which place they are to meet two of their brother ſhipwrights from Woolwich, with the like number from Portſmouth, and two from Plymouth yards, deputed for the ſame buſineſs. A contribution is to be made to-morrow by the Gentlemen of this town, for the ſupport of the ſhipwrights belonging to this dockyard, who have large families, and are in want of the neceſſaries of life.

"Yeſterday about 70 ſhipwrights belonging to the day companies, who were appointed to work on board the ſhips fitting out for ſea at this port, abſented themſelves, and joined the taſk companies, being determined, it ſeems, not to go to work again till their wages are raiſed to half a crown per day.

"Orders were received here for the Liverpool frigat, of 28 guns, to be fitted for ſea with the greateſt expedition.

Our dockyard appears a ſcene of diſtreſs, there being now only a few old ſhipwrights, worn out in the ſervice, to do the buſineſs here, with a few apprentices, though three ſhips are ordered to be got ready for ſea immediately, viz. the Roebuck of 44 guns, the Milford of 28, and the Liverpool before-mentioned."

*Extract of a letter from the* HAGUE, *June* 29.

"In a full aſſembly of the States General the 20th ult. it was reſolved, that orders be iſſued from the Admiralty board of their High Mightineſſes the States General, to the Sieur Van Stort, Vice Admiral of the Dutch ſquadron in the Weſt Indies, inſtructing him to give orders alſo to all perſons under him, to their utmoſt power to ſeize and deſtroy all ammunition, ſtores, and proviſions, which may be found in any ſhip or ſhips, bound from any of the Dutch ſettlements in that quarter, or on board Dutch ſhips from any quarter, which are bound to any port in the Engliſh American colonies, except ſuch as are conſigned either to the Governors of New England, Philadelphia, New York, Halifax, or Virginia, and that ſuch captures ſhall be conſidered as lawful prizes, and be ſhared among the officers and crews of thoſe veſſels concerned in taking them, the ſame as thoſe who are enemies of the States, but that the crews (the Captain, his Chief Mate, and Supercargo, if any, excepted) be landed on the neareſt dominion of Great Britain, where ſuch capture is made. Reſolved alſo, that the Sieur Van Stort make this known in every Dutch port or harbour where he may touch.

"Ordered, that theſe reſolutions be made known to his Excellency Mr. Yorke, the Britiſh Miniſter to the States; and a copy of the ſame be ſent to the Dutch Reſident at London."

*Extract of a letter from* PORTSMOUTH, *July* 8.

"On Wedneſday, agreeable to orders from the navy board, 92 people were diſcharged from the dockyard. None of the others are yet gone to work; but are making freſh petitions, addreſſed to the inhabitants, &c. of this and the adjacent towns."

*July* 13. Yeſterday the two Sheriffs, and City Remembrancer, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, to know when he would be graciouſly pleaſed to receive the city petition and addreſs, when he was pleaſed to appoint to-morrow at two o'clock.

It is now more than probable, that a change of men and meaſures will take place in the courſe of a few days.

A Nobleman of diſtinction, who has been long odious to the public, has ordered all his tradeſmen's bills to be diſcharged, and is preparing with his family to ſet off for the ſouth of France.

It was yeſterday ſtrongly rumoured in the neighbourhood of St. James's, that eleven Spaniſh men of war of the line, ſeveral frigates, bombs and fireſhips, were cruiſing in the gut of Gibraltar.

Four men of war are ordered for Gibraltar as ſoon as poſſible, and four ſhips are taken into Government ſervice as tenders, to lie off the Tower, to receive ſuch men as ſhall enter or be preſſed, to man the above four men of war.

It is aſſerted as a fact in the city, that Capt. Clarke, who arrived laſt Monday from Senegal with deſpatches for Government, brings an account, that the French have a very conſiderable fleet upon the coaſt of Africa, and that it is apprehended they have ſome deſign upon that place, and that the Governor wants a reinforcement of ſhips and ſoldiers.

One fifty, one forty gun ſhip, and five frigates more, are commiſſioned to ſerve in America.

Two battalions of foot, of 1000 men each, are forthwith to be raiſed, in order to be ſent to America.

There is nothing this Miniſtry wiſh for more than to perſuade the people of England to approve their cruel proceedings againſt the Americans, in order to effect which, they now circulate a piece of news which they pretend is authentically received from America, purporting that "the American Congreſs have reſolved to "reject every conciliatory meaſure," and to make war not to preſerve their liberty, but to be independent of England." We know that nothing can be more the reverſe of the truth; that they will not agree to any conciliatory meaſures which this Miniſtry can offer is moſt certain; they would be fools indeed if they truſted men whoſe principles they know to be hoſtile to freedom. The truth is, they inſiſt upon a change of miniſters prior to any accommodation whatever, and if the people of England chooſe to prefer the continuance of ſuch miniſters in office to the reſtoration of peace and happineſs, the Americans cannot be blamed if they refuſe to liſten to any terms which they can propoſe. If the friends of the conſtitution are put into the Miniſtry, the Americans will readily repoſe confidence in their aſſurances, and return to their allegiance on the footing they were governed in the late reigns; if not, they will ſoon find that all England will be their enemies, and that by flying in the face of Whig miniſters they will effectually ruin America as well as England. If theſe Tory miniſters however are ſuffered to direct the helm much longer, we ſhall have no right to blame the Americans if they reſolve on never being governed by a country that gives ſuch a proof of it's not having public ſpirit enough to reſcue itſelf from deſtruction.

A correſpondent obſerves, it is high time to have done with whining to the Miniſters of State (whoſe necks are in jeopardy) after their miniſterial declarations both in and out of Parliament relative to their perſecution of unconſtitutional meaſures, and recollecting that every juſt requeſt has been diſregarded by them. In the preſent application he reſts his hope and confidence on the King's wiſdom. A wiſe Prince will act for himſelf with his people, without regarding the council of the intereſted Miniſters.

Yeſterday, during the review at Blackheath, a ſharper got into Lord Dartmouth's houſe on Blackheath, and ſtole a gold watch, wearing apparel, and other valuables, which he carried off clear.

No unpopular King of England was, or ever can be happy. Charles II. was ſo ſenſible of this truth, that he practiced every condeſcending art to win and ſecure the love of his people. His affability, good humour, and popular behaviour ſo far prevailed, that though his deſign to overturn our religion and liberties was well known, yet his ſubjects could never be brought to hate him; and when he died, no King was more univerſally lamented.

We are informed, that ſhould the diſturbances in New England continue till the next ſitting of Parliament, an act will be paſſed to make it lawful to try, by a court-martial, all ſuch perſons as ſhall be taken in arms after the promulgation of a proclamation, on a day to be ſpecified in the ſaid act. Others affirm, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer ſhall be eſtabliſhed for the ſpecial purpoſe of trying the rebels at Boſton; and that no perſon, ſuſpected by the King's Council as diſaffected to the ſupremacy of Parliament over America, ſhall be permitted to ſit upon any jury. This meaſure will be leſs liable to objections than the bringing of the culprits to be tried in this country.

Yeſterday a meſſenger ſet out expreſs from the Secretary's office for Gibraltar, with deſpatches to Lieutenant General Cornwallis; alſo a meſſenger with deſpatches to Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

It is ſaid, that the reaſon for delaying the 5000 men, which the Miniſtry deſigned to ſend to America, is that the three Generals lately arrived at Boſton have ſent it home, as their opinion, that they may be able to defeat the provincials without further aſſiſtance, though General Gage thinks 15,000 men abſolutely neceſſary for the reduction of New England. The tranſports, however, are taken up, and ſeveral regiments have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs at the ſhorteſt notice; ſo that in caſe the projected attack on the provincials under Putnam ſhould not appear practicable to our General officers, the reinforcements ſhall be embarked in the firſt week in Auguſt.

Great bets are laid, that if the American controverſy is not ſettled before the next winter, there will be a civil war and revolution in England before the ſpring.

Upon a moderate computation it appears there are now lying in the river upwards of 400 veſſels unemployed, which is a larger number than has been known theſe 50 years.

The good people of this country exacted a ſevere puniſhment from Charles I. for his contempt of popularity, which had been inſtilled into his mind by his inſolent Miniſter Stafford. The King found too late the neceſſity of being well with his people, and endeavoured to ſooth them by dining with the Lord Mayor of London; but the good hour of reconciliation was paſt, and no ſooner did he appear with his train in the city than the citizens cried out, "To your tents, O Iſrael."

It is now believed that our army in America will be conſiderably augmented; that poſts and communications will be occupied and kept open in that country, and that ſome conſiderable inland part will be made a place of arms, and the General's head quarters, otherwiſe it will be impoſſible for the troops to remain much longer in their preſent ſituation. There are however ſeveral material objections to the practicability of ſuch a plan, at leaſt, till the next ſummer. Firſt, it may be proper to inquire whether the King's troops are of force ſufficient to penetrate into the country. Secondly, though they were, if they muſt not expect to have the country ruined and deſtroyed wherever they faced. And thirdly, if it would not be impoſſible, in ſo ſhort a time, to raiſe buildings, barracks, and cover for the troops, to defend them againſt the inclemency of the ſevere winters they have in that country.

It was yeſterday currently reported that Halifax, and all the military ſtores in that town, had fallen into the hands of the inſurgents from New England. If this intelligence ſhould be confirmed, it will be impoſſible for General Gage to remain much longer in his preſent ſituation, as the troops will be obliged either to embark and return to Europe, or commence hoſtilities, by endeavouring to poſſeſs a diſtrict of country ſufficient to ſupply them with proviſions.

Some reſolutions, it is ſaid, were certainly come to laſt week in the Cabinet, and reported to be as follows: In caſe peace is preſerved between England, France, and Spain, then Lord North to continue at the helm; but ſhould a war break out, then for him immediately to reſign with a penſion, and Lord Chatham to ſucceed him, and to have ſuch helpmates as he thinks proper.

## CAMBRIDGE, *September 7.*

THE people of New-Hampſhire are building a ſtrong fort on Pierce's iſland, in Piſcataqua river, in order to prevent their capital, the town of Portſmouth, from being attacked by the piratical ſhips of war, which now infeſt this coaſt.

We hear that a young Gentleman lately from England a volunteer in Gage's army, and one or two more, were killed in the enemy's floating battery, which was ſunk the beginning of laſt week, by our battery at Temple's Farm.

One of the enemy's ſerjeants, having ventured out a gunning, was taken priſoner at Malden laſt Tueſday.

Governor Wentworth has left his retreat at the mouth of Piſcataqua river, and taken refuge at Boſton.

It is ſaid the enemy, ſince we began our works at Plowed Hill, have thrown from their ſeveral batteries above three hundred ſhells, not one of which has occaſioned the leaſt hurt to a ſingle man in our army.

A party of the enemy, who came out laſt Saturday with a deſign to throw up a battery or intrenchment near where Mr. Browne's houſe lately ſtood, on Boſton Neck, were drove back with the loſs, we hear, of ſeveral killed. We alſo, it is ſaid, had two men killed at the ſame time.

Two deſerters from the enemy came to Roxbury camp laſt week. It is ſaid a number more endeavoured to come off with them, but were prevented.

In the late exploit of cutting down Liberty Tree in Boſton, by Gage's men, a ſoldier, in attempting to diſmantle it of one of it's branches, fell on the pavement, by which he was inſtantly killed.

We are told that a Captain and Lieutenant, both belonging to the marines, in the miniſterial army, lately fought a duel in Boſton, occaſioned by a political diſpute; in which the Captain was killed, and the Lieutenant badly wounded.

PORTSMOUTH *(New Hampſhire) Sept.* 5. By a Gentleman who left head quarters laſt Friday evening, we are informed, that 15,000 weight of powder, a large quantity of balls, lead, &c. is arrived ſafe at Rhode Iſland.

NEWPORT, *Sept.* 4. A ſloop was lately carried into Boſton, with live ſtock, from Connecticut, which was taken by a cruiſer, and the veſſel and cargo was condemned in Boſton as forfeited. The Captain left Boſton laſt Tueſday, and informs, that ten regulars were carried into Boſton dead the Sunday before, who had been killed by the rifle-men belonging to the American army, on Saturday night the 26th of laſt month; that it was very ſickly among the inhabitants and miniſterial troops; and that there were but about 2000 regulars in Boſton fit for duty, and the ſame number at Bunker's hill.

## NEW YORK, *Sept.* 11.

CAPTAIN PECK, arrived at Coracoa the 5th of Auguſt from Virginia, on his paſſage fell in with 5 tranſports from Laguira, bound for Porto Rico, full of ſoldiers; the ſhips appeared very large, and were Dutch built.

[*The following addreſs, &c. from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, was delivered to Capt.* COUPAR *the day he ſailed from London, and was to have been preſented to the King the 4th of July.*]

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble addreſs and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

*Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

YOUR Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, with all humility beg leave to lay themſelves at your royal feet, humbly imploring your benign attention towards the grievous diſtraction of their fellow ſubjects in America.

The characteriſtic of the people, Sire, over whom you reign, has ever been equally remarked for an unparalelled loyalty to their Sovereign, whilſt the principles of the conſtitution have been the rule of his government; as well as a firm oppoſition, whenever their rights have been invaded.

Your American ſubjects, royal Sire, deſcended from the ſame anceſtors with ourſelves, appear equally jealous of their prerogatives of freemen, without which they cannot deem themſelves happy.

Their cheerful and marked for contributions, as well as willing ſervices to the mother country, whilſt they remained free from the clog of compulſory laws, will, we are ſure, plead powerfully with the humanity of your diſpoſition, for graciouſly granting them every reaſonable opportunity of giving, as freemen, what they ſeem reſolutely determined to refuſe, under the injunction of laws made independent of their own conſent.

The abhorrence we entertain of civil bloodſhed and confuſion, will, we truſt, Sire, if not wholly exculpate us in your royal mind, yet plead powerfully in our favour, for the warmth with which we lament thoſe meaſures, whoſe deſtructive principles have driven our American brethren to acts of deſperation.

Convinced of the earneſt diſpoſition of the colonists to remain firm in all dutious obedience to the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom, permit us, moſt gracious Sovereign, to beſeech you, that thoſe operations of force, which at preſent diſtract them with the moſt dreadful apprehenſions, may be ſuſpended; and that, uncontrouled by a reſtraint incompatible with a free government, they may poſſeſs an opportunity of tendering ſuch terms of accommodation, as we doubt not will approve them worthy of a diſtinguiſhed rank amongſt the firmeſt friends of this country.

*Extract of a letter from an officer in the army at* TICONDEROGA, *to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt,* 1775.

"I have now the pleaſure to inform you, that we arrived here on the 19th ult. in good ſpirits, though we have had a very fatiguing march, being obliged to go round by Skeneiborough, as there were not boats on lake George to bring us over. Out of the four companies, we had twelve deſerted from us on the road, and the moſt of thoſe were old deſerters from the regulars. We held a court-martial at every other ſtage, and gave ſeveral of the unruly ones Moſes's laws, i. e. thirty nine; and they now begin to behave very well, being kept under as ſtrict diſcipline as any of the regulars. There is the greateſt plenty of freſh and ſalt proviſions here, the men have as much as they can uſe, a gill of rum and as much ſpruce beer as they can drink every day, ſo that they have no occaſion to drink the lake water, it being reckoned very unhealthy. The number of troops here at preſent is 1700 men, and 700 at Crown Point, about 14 miles from here. We expect this day four companies of the ſecond battalion of New York forces, the boats being already ſent for them. We are ordered to be in readineſs in eight days, to ſail for St. John's, where we ſhall have a ſmart bruſh with the regulars; the battoes are now making with the greateſt expedition, and I am afraid the reſt of our regiment will not be here in time. The General talks a good deal of their being ſo dilatory in coming up, and ſeems to regret very much the being obliged to go without them. There has been a French Gentleman here lately from Canada, who has put our men in great ſpirits, by aſſuring us that the greateſt part of the Canadians would join us on our arrival, but that they dare not make themſelves known to be our friends, till we are landed amongſt them. The ſame Gentleman, who is a perſon of great property there, declared that upon our arrival, he would kill five fat oxen to make a treat for the officers. As for my own part, there is nothing gives me the leaſt uneaſineſs.

*P. S.* Since writing the above, a ſpy of ours arrived from St. John's, who ſays, that there were two veſſels ready to be launched at that poſt, each mounting 16 guns, in order to take poſſeſſion of the Lake, which would render it impoſſible for us, for ſome time, to get paſt, therefore we have received immediate orders to embark for that place, and are to ſail to-morrow morning the 28th.

"Col. Waterbury's regiment of 1000 men, Capt. Mott's company of 100 men, and our four companies, with 700 that are now at Crown Point, and 500 of the Mountain Boys, are to join us. Our ſpy informs us that there were only 570 regulars at St. John's, and 40 Indians; ſo that I am in hopes we ſhall meet with very little reſiſtance, if we do, we are pretty well prepared for them. We have five companies of the ſecond battalion of New York forces here, and about three companies of the New England troops. This is all the intelligence I can give you at preſent."

## PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 13.

YESTERDAY arrived Capt. Falconer, from London, which he left in company with Capt. Osborne for this port; by him we have papers to the 13th of July, which are filled with the regular advices from America, to the latter end of May and firſt of June, as alſo a great number of lies, with regard to affairs on this continent. They have an account of the appointment of General Waſhington; of taking the army at Cambridge into the continental pay, &c. By the papers, &c. we cannot find that any more troops are coming out to this country, they having only 7000 in Ireland, and 9000 in England for their own defence, and are apprehenſive of a viſit from the Spaniards; but we find ſeveral frigates already ſailed and more ſailing; the Miniſtry having determined to beat our towns down; to *ſtarve* us in a plentiful country; or force us to build a fleet, to protect our trade, whenever we pleaſe to carry it on.

Capt. Davidſon, from Cadiz, informs, that a French Captain, who arrived there, reported, that the Spaniſh fleet had landed 10,000 men within 20 leagues of the town of Algiers, and that they were immediately attacked by a large body of horſe and entirely cut off. The French Captain was impriſoned by the Governor of Cadiz, for reporting the above, till he ſhould hear the truth of it.

*Extract of a letter from the* AMERICAN *camp, Auguſt* 31, 1775.

"Since the affair at Plowed Hill, the miniſterial troops remained quiet all Sunday night, but on Monday morning we were alarmed by a ſignal from Chelſea, and preſently perceived that they were drawn up and in motion on the ſide of Bunker's hill, facing that way. It was immediately conjectured that they intended to attack us at high water, and in a ſhort time 5 or 6000 of our men were marched to the entrenchment on Plowed Hill, and on the Charleſtown road. We waited there till near 30 o'clock in the afternoon, whilſt the moſt awful ſilence was obſerved by both ſides, until ſome of our men ſtraggling along the walls fired upon the regular ſentries, which brought on ſeveral ſhot from the floating batteries, with the loſs of one of the Bay ſoldiers. Since that time they have thrown between 20 and 30 bombs, and a vaſt number of cannon ball, but without doing any injury to our people.

"Unleſs very large reinforcements ſoon arrive, there will not be another engagement this year, as we have ſo vaſtly the ſuperiority in point of numbers. At preſent they lie tolerably ſtill, except diſturbing us at night with their bombs."

*Extract of a letter, dated* CAMBRIDGE, *Sept.* 4, 1775.

"The enemy are endeavouring to annoy our new poſt with ſhot and bombs: Their ſhot have killed four and wounded three on this ſide. At Roxbury they killed three on Friday night,—a ſmall loſs. We ſeldom return the fire. On Saturday we gave them a few 24 pounders, which we believe killed ſeveral of their men, as the firſt ſhot entered their guard-houſe.—Deſerters are coming over to us every day.

"Mr. Simpſon, of Pennſylvania, who was wounded at Plowed Hill, is ſince dead."

*Extract of a letter from* LONDON, *July* 12.

"The Parliament is not ſitting, and of conſequence nothing tranſpires. Things ſeem rather to bear a more favourable aſpect; that fiery ſpirit of Adminiſtration, with which we were at firſt threatened, is in a great meaſure appeaſed; the unanimity and unexpected meaſures entered into by the colonies, have opened the eyes of the Miniſtry, and I am inclined to hope, will convince them of their errors. The undauntedneſs of your conduct throughout the whole of this diſagreeable conteſt, is ſuch as does you honour, and deſerves to be handed down to the lateſt poſterity; you have already ſhewn them what you Americans can do, and that you are determined to riſk your lives and properties in defence of your liberties.

"We imagine for this that your ports are ſhut up; our reaſons for this ſuppoſition is, that as the reſtraining act takes place with you the 20th inſtant, which reſtrains your ſhipping to any parts except Great Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt Indies, by this we muſt naturally ſuppoſe, that at the ſame time that act takes place, your exportation will ceaſe; if not, it will make good the old ſaying, of furniſhing them with weapons to beat yourſelves. Should your exportation ceaſe, of courſe there will be an end to all remittances; this alone will occaſion more noiſe, in particular amongſt the manufactories, than any one thing heretofore, as theſe people begin to complain, and will continue ſo to do as their miſeries increaſe. I have reaſon to hope you will continue firm in your wiſe reſolution of non-importation and non-exportation, and loſing no time in making yourſelves maſters of the military art, under the greateſt expectations of retrieving your former liberties, firſt making the deteſted Miniſtry feel the want of your commerce and affection. That you may be ſucceſsful in all your undertakings, and that a happy reconciliation may ſpeedily take place, is the ſincere wiſh of your's, &c."

*Sept.* 14. By Capt. Henderſon, from Carthagena, we learn that the Algerines have killed and taken 5000 of the Spaniards, and that their fleet and army were returned. It is ſaid the Spaniards landed about 8000 men, at ſome diſtance from Algiers, under the General ſecond in command, whom the Algerines artfully led into an ambuſcade, and would have taken and killed all of them, if General O'Reiley, firſt in command, had not exerted himſelf, and brought about 3000 of them off.

*Sept.* 16. This afternoon arrived the New York poſt, which has brought the July packet.

*The* KING's ANSWER *to the addreſs and petition of the Common Council of the city of London, July* 18*th.*

"I am always ready to liſten to the dutiful petitions of my ſubjects, and ever happy to comply with their reaſonable requeſts, but while the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom is openly reſiſted by a part of my American ſubjects, I owe it to the reſt of my people, of whoſe zeal and fidelity I have had ſuch conſtant proofs, to continue and enforce thoſe meaſures by which alone their rights and intereſts can be aſſerted and maintained."

On Tueſday laſt General Wooſter, with the Connecticut forces, under his command, returned from Long Iſland to the camp at Harlaem.

*An* EULOGIUM *ſacred to the memory of the late Major-General* WARREN, *who fell June 17th, fighting againſt the miniſterial army at Boſton.*

WHEN an amiable man with a promiſing family of children periſhes in the blood of life, every friend to humanity muſt ſhare in the diſtreſs which ſuch a calamity occaſions in the circle of his acquaintance. This diſtreſs is heightened when we hear that the virtues of the man were blended with the exalted qualities of a patriot. We riſe in our expreſſions of grief, when we are told that he poſſeſſed not only the zeal of a patriot—but the wiſdom—the integrity and the eloquence of a ſenator. But when we hear that theſe ſhining qualities were crowned with the patience—the magnanimity—and the intrepidity—of a warrior, we are led to contemplate one of the moſt auguſt characters in human nature. When ſuch a man falls, grief is dumb, and eloquence is obliged for a while to mute eulogiums which it cannot expreſs.

Such were our feelings upon hearing of the death of the illuſtrious General Warren who fell on the 17th of June at the head of a detachment of the American army near Boſton. It is impoſſible to do juſtice to his full-orbed character. He filled each of the numerous departments in life that were aſſigned to him ſo well, that he ſeemed born for no others. He had diſplayed in the courſe of three and thirty years all the talents and virtues of the man—the patriot—the ſenator—and the hero. He was unlike the Spartan General only, in not expiring in the arms of victory. But even in this unfortunate event he has ſerved his country—for he has taught the ſons of freedom in America, that the laurel may be engrafted upon the cypreſs, and that true glory may be acquired not only in the arms of victory but in the arms of death.—

If our pleaſures are exalted in proportion to the extent and degrees of our benevolence, how ſhall we deſcribe thoſe pleaſures which the hero feels who performs the higheſt act of benevolence to mankind, by dying in defence of the liberties of his country. He enjoys a proſtration, the moſt like the joys of heaven that mortals can taſte upon earth.—He partakes of the nature and happineſs of God.—

Say illuſtrious Shade! When new reſentments kindled in thy boſom at the proſpect of executing vengeance upon the foes of

liberty?—Say what were the tranſports of thy mind when the twice repulſed enemy fled before thy powerful arms?—But when, alas! borne down with numbers thou waſt forced to retreat, and death ſhowed his commiſſion to the ball that pierced thy boſom, Oh! ſay what joy thrilled after it, at the proſpect of having thy brows encircled with the patriot's crown of martyrdom?—Tell me ye brave Americans who beheld our hero fall—did he not in his laſt moments pour forth his uſual expreſſions of loyalty to the crown of Britain, and his wonted prayers for the welfare of his country? Did he not in faltering accents call upon his fellow ſoldiers to forget his death, and to revenge his country's wrongs alone?—Ah! he breathes his laſt!—crowd not too cloſely on his ſhade ye holy miniſters of heaven. Make room for yonder ſpirit. —It is the illuſtrious HAMPDEN who flies to embrace him, and pointing to the wound that deprived him of life in a conflict with arbitrary power above an hundred years ago, he claims the honour of conducting him to the regions of *perfect* liberty and happineſs.—

How ineffable are the delights of heaven to a virtuous lover of liberty! To behold the power of the Sovereign of the univerſe directed by unerring wiſdom, and limited by the eternal laws of juſtice!—To ſee perfection in government conſiſting in the happineſs of every member that compoſes it! To enjoy the moſt perfect freedom, and yet to chuſe nothing but ſuch things as are agreeable to the will of the ſupreme being.—Theſe, bleſſed ſhade, now conſtitute a part of thy enjoyments. Oh! couldſt thou tell us what other pleaſures now occupy thy capacious mind! Doſt thou ſtill direct by an invisible influence the counſels of thy native colony?—Doſt thou ſtill inſpire whole battalions of thy countrymen with courage, and lead them on to danger and glory?—Theſe we know would be a happineſs ſuited to the benevolence and activity of thy ſpirit, and we hope not an inferior part of the happineſs of heaven.—But it is not for mortals to pry too minutely into the ſecrets of the inviſible world.—

What a noble ſpectacle is the body of a hero who has offered up his life as a ranſom for his country! Come hither ye vindictive miniſters, and behold the firſt fruits of your bloody edicts What atonement can you make to his children for the loſs of ſuch a father?—to the King for the loſs of ſuch a ſubject—and to your country for the loſs of ſuch a member of ſociety? You may now recall your military executioners. Here you may ſatiate your luſt for arbitrary power.—You have ſlain its moſt implacable enemy.—

Come hither ye mercenary wretches who are hired to commit murder upon your fellow ſubjects, and behold the victim of your cruelty. You have no tears to ſhed over a brother whom you have butchered, for you have given up your title to humanity. You have ceaſed to be MEN, and we have nothing to expect from you but the vices of ſlaves. We only beſeech you not to inſult the body of our departed hero. Spare the anguiſh of an aged mother whoſe affection extends to the corpſe of her beloved ſon.—You have nothing now to fear from his eloquence or his arms.—Sheath your ſwords. You have performed an exploit which has filled up the meaſure of your infamy, and while the name of liberty is dear to Americans, the name of WARREN will fire our hearts, and nerve our arm againſt the execrable miſchief of ſtanding armies.

Come hither ye American ſenators who are met to conſult for the ſafety and liberty of the united colonies.—Here contemplate a ſpectacle that ſhall————But I forget the dignity of my auditors —let the wounds of the breathleſs hero before your eyes addreſs you. Methinks I hear him call upon you with an energy that ſhould be irreſiſtible, never to liſten to terms of accommodation with Great Britain that ſhall deprive you of a ſingle privilege of Engliſhmen. Oh! interrupt not (methinks I hear him ſay) my preſent felicity with the leaſt apprehenſion that I have ſold my life for a country of ſlaves. I will liſten with rapture to your wiſe deliberations, but I will haunt the midnight hours of that traitor who ſues for peace or liberty with a bayonet at his breaſt, or who ſuſpends for a moment the execution of vengance upon the enemies of our country.—

Come hither ye military champions for American liberty and glory, come and behold a ſpectacle that ſhall rouſe in your boſoms new principles of courage and ambition.—Mark! the widening luſtre of that path of glory which he trod.—But remember his ghoſt walks unrevenged among us. Ten thouſand miniſterial troops cannot atone for his death. Let not the remembrance of your former connection with them enervate your arms, nor ſilence the clamours of juſtice in your breaſts. The enemies of liberty are no longer the brethren of freemen. Whet your ſwords once more, and let them never be returned to their ſcabbards till the monſter tyranny is expelled from the Britiſh empire, or till his bounds are preſcribed and America remains the land of *perfect* freedom and happineſs —

Come hither in the laſt place ye American fathers and mothers, and behold the ſad carneſts of arbitrary power. Behold your friend —your fellow citizen—one of the guardians of your liberty—the pride of your country—the pillar of your hopes—behold this illuſtrious hero covered with blood and wounds. But pauſe not too long in bedewing his body with your tears.—Fly to your houſes, and tell your children the particulars of the melancholy ſight. Chill their young blood with hiſtories of the cruelty of tyrants, and make their hair to ſtand an end—with deſcriptions of the horrors of ſlavery. Equip them immediately for the field. Shew them the ancient charter of their privileges. Point to the roofs under which they drew their firſt breath, and ſhew them the cradles in which they were rocked. Call upon heaven to proſper their arms. And charge them with your laſt adieu to conquer, or like WARREN to die in the arms of liberty and glory.

O! poſterity!—poſterity! You will often look back to this memorable æra.—You will transfer the epithets of rebels and traitors from the loyal people of America to their juſt originals. You will unfold every part of that ſyſtem of deſpotiſm which has been contrived for the Britiſh empire.—You will ſhow pious kings miſled by arbitrary miniſters, and pious miniſters miſled by arbitrary kings.——You will ſhow that even the monarchs of Britain have ſhed tears in prevailing upon their ſubjects to accept of their hateful commiſſions, and at the ſame time have exulted in the ſociety of a few parricides at the proſpect of ſeeing a continent deluged with the blood of freemen.—Oh! ſave human nature from the worſt of infamy by turning your eyes to the American colonies. Here let your hiſtorians and orators kindle with Roman or ancient Britiſh eloquence. Prize the liberty we have tranſmitted to you. It coſt us much treaſure and blood. It coſt us (Oh! how high the prize) it coſt us a WARREN's life.

## WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 30.

*In Committee, at* HANOVER *Town, the 21ſt of September*, 1775.

*Reſolved*, THAT it is the opinion of this committee, that the commiſſary or contractor appointed in each diſtrict ſhould provide for the battalion thereof, under the ſaid appointment, the ſeveral articles neceſſary for their encampment and diſcipline deſcribed by an ordinance of Convention, as follows, to wit, tents of the ſame kind as directed for the regulars, kettles, canteens, drums, fifes, and a ſtand of colours with the following motto on one ſide, VIRGINIA
FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.
And on the other ſide the name of the diſtrict.

(Copy) JOHN PENDLETON, Junior,
Clerk to the Committee of Safety.

THE committee of Safety earneſtly recommend it to the committees of the ſeveral counties to loſe no time in collecting and forwarding the public arms, according to the order of Convention; and alſo to elect their militia officers where it is not done, and forward their certificates to this committee, that commiſſions may be made out, and the militia embodied as ſoon as poſſible.

By order of the committee,
JOHN PENDLETON, Junior, Clk.

☞ *It is expected that ſuch members of the Houſe of Burgeſſes as are conveniently will meet at the Capitol in* Williamſburg, *on Thurſday the 12th of October, in order to adjourn to ſome future day.*

## *To Meſſ.* DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

AS a plain Narrative of Facts would have perfectly confuted all the groundleſs Allegations Mr. JACOB HITE has virulently ſet forth, ſo injurious to my Character, in Mr. PINKNEY's Gazette of July 6th, and in ſeveral Hand-Bills, I intended to have the Caſe of HUNTER *verſus* HITE printed: It would then have reſted with the impartial Public to determine on the Juſtice of my Proceedings, as well as on the extraordinary Conduct of Mr. HITE in that affair. It will then appear who is poſſeſſed of the Effrontery he imputes to me; it will alſo then appear who has violated the Laws of their country, and that Nothing is ſacred to Mr. JACOB HITE, but *ſacra auri fames*.

BEING called abroad at preſent, on Buſineſs of great Importance, this muſt be deferred until my Return.

LAST Silence in the mean Time ſhould be conſtrued, as formerly, into a Confeſſion of thoſe illiberal Charges, I muſt beg Leave to inform the Public, that, having taken but ſlight Security of my Deputy Sheriff, and ſuſpecting that he had made me liable for the great Sum of £. 1600 Sterling, by truſting to JACOB HITE's Word for Delivery of the Effects on the Day of Sale, Mr. HUNTER at the ſame Time ſuſpecting my Collution with my Deputy, and JACOB HITE to keep him out of his Money—I beg Leave, I ſay, to inform the Public, that I did neceſſarily interfere in that Affair, on Purpoſe to have Juſtice done to an honeſt Man, as well as to ſave my own Character and Eſtate. But I did not interfere until ſeveral *Venditioni Exponas* had been iſſued, until Mr. HUNTER had been ſeveral Times inſulted and baffled on the Days of Sale, and until I had at laſt procured a Number of Purchaſers, with ready Caſh, from PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA. Theſe Purchaſers aſſembled at the appointed Day of Sale, and the Effects might have been ſold to the greateſt Advantage; but JACOB HITE would not produce a ſingle Article that had been executed, and told the Company that he had replevied with the Deputy Sheriff.

IT is neceſſary to remark here, that JACOB HITE had given it from under his own Hand to GABRIEL JONES, Eſq; Attorney for Mr. HUNTER, that he would not replevy, on Condition that Mr. HUNTER granted him five Months Indulgence after the Judgment obtained, before he iſſued an Execution. This Indulgence was granted, and more, by Mr. HUNTER's Permiſſion.—The Court of FREDERICKSBURG would not admit my Deputy's Return of a Replevy; another *Fenditoni Exponas* was iſſued, and put into my Hands by Mr. HUNTER's particular Directions. Hence I thought it my Duty to act; and having, by ſeveral Perſons, founded JACOB HITE's Intentions, I found that he would not deliver up the Effects executed.

I took ſeveral Men of Reputation with me, unarmed, and ſeized on Part of the Eſtate that had been executed, without any Tumult or Violence; gave a Receipt to THOMAS HITE, the Son of JACOB, for the Effects I had taken, to be ſold towards diſcharging the Execution of HUNTER againſt HITE. Notwithſtanding this Receipt, THOMAS HITE, two Days afterwards, at the Head of a Banditti, went and broke open the Gaol where the Negroes were kept, reſcued the Negroes and Horſes, tied the Under Sheriff and one of the Guard, carried them to the houſe of JACOB HITE, and kept them tied there a Night and Part of two Days.

AS ſoon as they could be got ready, a Number of the Negro Fellows and Horſes were ſent off towards the Southward, under the Conduct of a Fellow that had belonged to JOHN HITE, the Son of JACOB. This Fellow had been active in breaking open the Gaol and reſcuing the Negroes, and was therefore reckoned a proper Perſon to conduct them: It was he that had the Paſs.

THIS can be proved by ſeveral reſpectable Perſons, who retook the Slaves and Horſes about twenty five Miles towards CAROLINA; and theſe Fellows were afterwards retaken ſeventy Miles towards CAROLINA. It is to be obſerved, that JACOB HITE had purchaſed an Eſtate in CAROLINA, or rather in the CHEROKEE Country, and has a Son there who manages for him.

AS to the Injunction Mr. HITE complains of, I requeſted him to let the Judgments he mentions go towards diſcharging of Mr. HUNTER's Execution, which he refuſed. It is true, after the Injunction was obtained, he deſired the Coroner to get a Receipt for them; but I can prove, by the ſame Coroner, that I offered a Receipt in Part of Mr. HUNTER's Execution, provided Mr. HITE gave me an Order to pay that in Part to Mr. HUNTER. My Attorney told me that I could not, with Propriety, give a Receipt without that Order, as the Injunction was depending. Beſides, I was well acquainted with Mr. HITE's inſidious Chicanery and Evaſion.

THE Eſtate that came to my Hands was well ſold, I may ſay, in Spite of Mr. HITE's Teeth, deſigning to buy every Thing at an under Rate himſelf. In Order to defraud the Creditor, he forbad the Purchaſers to buy, and ſued every one of them as ſoon as they had purchaſed. Near an Hundred Suits are now depending on Account of that affair.

Mr. HITE ſeems uneaſy, leaſt Mr. HUNTER has not received the Money for the Sales. I wiſh he would pay Mr. HUNTER the £. 1000 which yet remains due on that Judgment. Mr. HUNTER is in Poſſeſſion of all the Sheriff's Returns and Account of Sales, and can beſt tell what Money is due upon that Account.

IT will appear, by the above Detail, that JACOB HITE is ſo void of Honour and Integrity that he is not to be bound by Promiſe, either in Word or Writing: Inſtance his Promiſe to the Deputy Sheriff for the Delivery of the Effects, and his Promiſe to Mr. GABRIEL JONES not to replevy upon being granted the five Months Indulgence.—He ſeems to promiſe only with a View to deceive.

IT is likewiſe to be obſerved, that beſides the groundleſs Imputations thrown out againſt me with licentious Virulence, the Hon. the General Court does not eſcape him; he accuſes them of Partiality, and charges the Court of FREDERICKSBURG with being arbitrary.——I am ſorry to be obliged to give the Public the Trouble of attending to private Diſputes, and am

Their humble Servant,
ADAM STEPHEN.

THE Honourable Committee of Safety having appointed me Commiſſary of Proviſion to the two *Virginia* Regiments, and inſtructed me to make my Purchaſes as diffuſive as poſſible, I hereby give Notice, that I will attend at *Fredericksburg* on *Saturday* the 14th of *October*, at *Louiſa* Courthouſe on *Tueſday* the 17th, at *Cumberland* Courthouſe on *Thurſday* the 19th, at *Pride*'s Ordinary, in *Amelia* County, near Col. *Tabb*'s, on *Saturday* the 21ſt, and at *Peterſburg* on *Tueſday* the 24th of the ſame Month, in Order to contract or receive Propoſals for Beef, Pork, and Flower, for victualling the ſaid Regiments; alſo a Quantity of ſtall'd Beef, to be delivered at different Periods, from *January* till *June* next, and a large Quantity of Beef and Pork over and above the Quantity neceſſary for ſaid Regiments, to be laid in Store for future Contingencies. I expect every Perſon who has Proviſions to diſpoſe of will come with the loweſt Terms, as they will probably not meet with another Opportunity, and that ſuch as I am not well acquainted with will provide good Security for the Performance of their Contracts.

JOHN HAWKINS.

☞ I want to purchaſe two good WAGGONS and TEAMS.

LOST, from Mr. RIDDLEHURST's, in *Hampton*, while encamped there, a half-worn SADDLE, with its Furniture; the Saddle has Silver topped Buttons, engraved with the Letters S G. Whoever will contrive that it ſhall be returned to Mr. *Riddlehurſt* in *Hampton*, Mr. *Southall* in *Williamſburg*, or to me in *Cumberland*, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

15§ EDWARD CARRINGTON.

WANTED to the Battalion of Minute-Men in the lower End of the *Northern Neck*, an ADJUTANT who is well acquainted with the Duty of that Office, agreeable to the Order or Directions of his Majeſty in the Year 1764. As this is the only Officer in the Minute Service whoſe Pay will be conſtant for nine Months in the Year, it is hoped ſuch as are qualified will readily engage.—— Alſo wanted, a DRUMMER and FIFER, who can teach others the Duty, to act as Drum and Fife Majors.——The Chaplain's Place to ſaid Battalion is not yet engaged.

MR. *Henry Shelton*, of *Albemarle* County, has a Bond of mine, with Mr. *David Anderſon*, Jun. Security, for ſixty Pounds, payable the 16th Day of *February* 1779, bearing Intereſt from the 16th Day of *February* laſt: This is to forewarn all Perſons againſt taking an Aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I do not apprehend that I am indebted to the ſaid *Shelton* a ſingle Shilling, but that he is a Trifle in my Debt.

MATTHEW ANDERSON, Junior.

A COMPANY of Gentlemen of *North Carolina* having, for a large and valuable Conſideration, purchaſed from the Chiefs of the *Cherokee Indians*, by and with the Conſent of the whole Nation, a conſiderable Tract of their Lands, now called *Tranſylvania*, lying on the Rivers *Ohio*, *Cumberland*, and *Louiſa*; and underſtanding that many People are deſirous of becoming Adventurers in that Part of the World, and wiſh to know the Terms on which Lands in that Country may be had, they therefore hereby inform the Public, that any Perſon who will ſettle on and inhabit the ſame before the firſt Day of *June* 1776, ſhall have the Privilege of taking up and ſurveying for himſelf 500 Acres, and for each tithable Perſon he may carry with him and ſettle there 250 Acres, on the Payment of 50s. Sterling *per* Hundred, ſubject to an yearly Quitrent of 2s. like Money, to commence in the Year 1780. Such Perſons as are willing to become Purchaſers may correſpond and treat with Mr. *William Johnſton* in *Hillſborough*, and Col. *John Williams* of *Granville*, *North Carolina*, or Col. *Richard Henderſon* at *Boonſborough*, in *Tranſylvania*.——This Country lies on the ſouth Side of the Rivers *Ohio* and *Louiſa*, in a temperate and healthy Climate. It is in general well watered with Springs and Rivulets, and has ſeveral Rivers, up which Veſſels of conſiderable Burthen may come with Eaſe. In different Places of it are a Number of Salt Springs, where the making of Salt has been tried with great Succeſs, and where, with Certainty, any Quantity needed may be eaſily and conveniently made. Large Tracts of the Land lie on Lime-ſtone, and in ſeveral Places there is Abundance of *Iron Ore*. The Fertility of the Soil, and Goodneſs of the Range, almoſt ſurpaſs Belief; and it is at preſent well ſtored with Buffalo, Elk, Deer, Bear, Beaver, &c. and the Rivers abound with Fiſh of various Kinds. Vaſt Crowds of people are daily flocking to it, and many Gentlemen of the firſt Rank and Character have bargained for Lands in it; ſo that there is a great Appearance of a rapid Settlement, and that it will ſoon become a conſiderable Colony, and one of the moſt agreeable Countries in *America*. (6)

HUNTINGTOUR, *Sept.* 14, 1775.

THE Lands I have for ſome Time paſt advertiſed for Sale are not as yet ſold. I will ſell them at a very low Price, and allow a reaſonable Time of Payment for Part of the Money. The Reaſon why I have not ſold them was, that I would give no Credit.

4 ANTHONY WINSTON.

CABIN POINT, *Sept.* 28, 1775.

THE Subſcriber gave two BONDS to *Stephen Sudley* of *Surry*, for a Piece of Land in ſaid County, one of 100l. payable the 1ſt of *March* 1774, the other for 200l. payable the 1ſt of *March* 1775; but as I underſtand the Land is entailed, I am reſolved not to pay the Bonds till a good Title can be made, and hereby forewarn any Perſon from taking Aſſignments of them. FRANCIS MORELAND.

## TO BE SOLD,

*At* STRATFORD, *the Seat of the late Hon.* PHILIP LUDWELL LEE, *Eſq; in* WESTMORELAND, *on* THURSDAY *the 19th Day of* OCTOBER,

The famous high blooded Horſe

# DOTTEREL,

Greatly diſtinguiſhed on the Turf in *England*, and in high Eſtimation in this Country for Certainty in getting Foals of Beauty and Form. His Pedigree will be ſhewn at the Day of Sale.

*At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold a conſiderable Number of*

COLTS and FILLIES from DOTTEREL.

Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to the Adminiſtrators; and if the Money is not punctually paid when due, the Bonds are to carry Intereſt from the Date.

☞ *Five per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money.*

ESSEX County, *Sept.* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the Middle of *July* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro Lad named NED, who is about 18 Years of age, and about 5 Feet high; one of his Hands has a large Scar, occaſioned by its being burnt when he was a Child, by which Means ſome of his Fingers grow together. He has a flat Face and long Head, which is remarkably ſharp on the Top. His Clothes were ſuch as are common for Negroes, and he was ſeen going down the Country. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a Reward of 40s. beſides what the law allows.

tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, in *Southampton* County, about the 15th of *Auguſt* laſt, a large BAY MARE and FILLY; the Mare has a buſhy Mane and Tail, is a natural Pacer, if branded, I do not recollect it, and had a large Bell on, with a Crack in one Edge; the Filly is a Sorrel, with a white Face, and was a late Foal. Whoever brings them to me ſhall have 40s. Reward, and if ſtolen, 4l. on Conviction of the Thief. (8) HARTWELL HOWELL.

AT a Meeting of the COMMISSIONERS, appointed by the CONVENTION, for ſuperintending the Manufactory of all Arms, at *Fredericksburg*, on *Wedneſday* the 13th of *September*, 1775, the Commiſſioners intend to meet on the 10th Day of *October* next, at *Fredericksburg*, for the Purpoſe of engaging a further Number of Gunſmiths, and other Artiſts, capable of managing that Buſineſs in it's various Branches. All Perſons who are willing to enter into the Service for a Year at the leaſt, and can come well recommended for Skill and Sobriety, are deſired to attend; if agreed with, they will have good Encouragement, according to their Merit, and all events be paid for their Attendance and travelling. Good Lock-Smiths are much wanting.

2 THE COMMISSIONERS.

## POETS CORNER.

### *On* LIBERTY.

O H deſpicable ſtate of all that groan
Under a blind dependency on one!
How far inferior to the herd that range
With native freedom o'er the woods and plains!
With them no fallacies of ſchools prevail—
Of right divine—to err—the nauſeous tale!
Which gives to any of themſelves the pow'r,
Without controul their ſubſtance to devour!
Strange, how the fooliſh notion firſt began
With pow'r abſolute, to truſt frail man!
—The reaſoning race!— to whom alone belong,
The art to hurt themſelves by reaſoning wrong.
A tyrant muſt by force alone ſubſiſt,
For who would be a ſlave, that can reſiſt?
That Monarch fits the ſafeſt on his throne,
Who makes his people's intereſt his own;
And chooſing rather to be lov'd than fear'd,
Reigns King of *Freemen*, not a *ſervile Herd*.
Oh LIBERTY, too late deſir'd when loſt,
Like health, when wanted, thou art valued moſt.

PETERSBURG, *Sept.* 16, 1775.

LOST in the Camp at *Williamſburg*, in the Month of *July* laſt, a ſmall MUSKET, or FUSEE, fixed for a Bayonet, ſome Part of the Barrel inſcribed "*Dinwiddie* County," and numbered on ſome Part of the Mounting, which is Braſs, "7." Whoever will give the Subſcriber ſuch information, by Letter or otherwiſe, of the ſaid Muſket, that he may regain it, will oblige him very much, and ſhall be gratefully paid any reaſonable Recompenſe, if required.

2 ROBERT SKIPWITH.

## EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

Particularly in a certain Diſorder, be their Caſe ever ſo deplorable,

BY THE USE OF

## Dr. KEYSER's celebrated PILLS.

THAT all Perſons ſuffering under any Degree of the venereal Diſorder may be encouraged to uſe the Means for their Recovery, which have hitherto been ſucceſsful beyond all other Inventions of human Subtlety, ſome Particulars relative to them are now laid before the Public.

The Patient is moſt effectually cured without any Inconvenience to himſelf, or being expoſed to the Shame or Confuſion of his Diſaſter being known to the niceſt Obſerver. When he is condemned to a torturing Salivation, he finds himſelf bleſſed in a reprieve by ſubſtituting this Medicine, and it has ever been found a certain Cure after the noiſome and excruciating Torments of filthy Salivations have failed.

His Majeſty ordered the moſt rigid and niceſt Examination, by twenty ſeven of the principal Phyſicians and Surgeons, to be made, not only immediately upon the Perſons having been treated with the Medicine, but even for the Space of two Years afterwards, to ſee if the Cures of all the numerous Patients were durable; when, to the eternal Honour of Dr. *Keyſer*, there was not found a ſingle Inſtance of Failure.

This occaſioned the King to eſtabliſh an Hoſpital, where theſe Pills alone are adminiſtered, and from whence ſeven Thouſand Soldiers have been in a ſhort Time diſmiſſed, perfectly reſtored to health. His Majeſty, in Reward for ſuch important Services to Mankind, has ſettled an Annuity of ſeven Hundred and fifty Pounds upon the ingenious Inventor.

The Cures are atteſted by the Duke of *Bedford* and Lord *Ligonier* in *England*, and the Dukes of *Nivernois*, *Choiſeul*, an *Praſlin*, in *France*.

The Gentlemen of the Faculty in *Europe*, after the moſt convincing proofs in Favour of the Medicine, gratefully contributed to eſtabliſh the Reputations of Dr. *Keyſer*'s Pills; having pronounced the Uſe of them ſuperior in Efficacy to all the Modes of Practice hitherto diſcovered.

They have perfectly reſtored Perſons afflicted with dropſical Diſorders, the Gravel, Palſey, Apoplexy, White Swellings, Stiff Joints, and the Aſthma; and ſeveral Negroes from the *Weſt Indies* have been cured of that Diſorder, hitherto almoſt inſuperable to Medicine, called the Yaws.

In the Rheumatiſm they have effected aſtoniſhing Cures, even in the moſt obſtinate Stages of it, in many Parts of the Country.

☞ *They are ſold by the Printers of this Paper, who have got a freſh Parcel lately from* PARIS, *in Boxes of* 10s. 20s. *and* 40s. *each.*

YORK Town, *September* 19, 1775.

RUN away from Col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King* and *Queen*, a Negro Man named HARRY, who was ſome Years ago mortgaged to the Hon. *William Nelſon*. It is with good Reaſon ſuſpected that he is lurking about *Weſt Point*, and that he is harboured by ſome of Col. *Thomas Moore*'s Negroes. Whoever ſecures and delivers the ſaid Negro, either to Col. *Rootes* or to one of us, ſhall receive 40s. Reward.

tf THE EXECUTORS.

## Five Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Berkeley* County, *Virginia*, the 8th Inſtant *(September)* two *Iriſh* Servant Men, viz. RICHARD DULANCY, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, had on, when he went way, a gray Mixture Broadcloth Coat trimmed with black, one Pair of black Net Breeches, one fine Shirt, one Pair of Worſted and one Pair of Thread Stockings half worn, and an *Engliſh* Made hat cut in the Faſhion. He is a well ſet Fellow, a Carver and Gilder by Trade, the middle Finger of his left Hand crooked, has a Scar on his left Eye, but not perceivable when his Hat is on, and his Hair cut ſhort, all to a little behind.——JOHN MURRAY, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, 21 or 22 Years of Age, had on, and took with him when he went away, a lightiſh coloured Wilton Coat, a coarſe Shirt, a Pair of Nankeen Breeches, one Pair of Thread Stockings, a Pair of coarſe Shoes, and a Felt Hat, with a Piece ſewed on the Crown. He is a raw-boned Fellow of a ſwarthy Complexion, ſtoops as he walks, is a Stocking-Weaver by Trade. They took with them a BLACK MARE about 14 Hands high, with a Star in her Forehead, branded R S, and a natural Pacer; alſo a DARK BROWN HORSE about 13½ Hands high, branded as the other. They have likewiſe taken with them a blue Ruffur Cloak, with Plated Buttons, two Saddles and Bridles, together with a Pair of Saddle Bags. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servants, and lodges them in any Gaol, ſo as the Owner may have them again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in Proportion for either, and be allowed reaſonable Charges if brought home, paid by

2‖ MARCUS STEPHENSON.

WESTOVER, *Sept.* 19, 1775.

IN *July* laſt, the High Sheriff of *Charles City*, adverti ſed two Negroes, MICHAEL and AARON, late my Property, who broke Gaol and eſcaped whilſt under Sentence of Death. As I know they are daring and dangerous Villains, capable of attempting the moſt horrid Crimes, I hereby promiſe a Reward of three Pounds for each, to be paid on their being returned to the Gaol of *Charles City*. *Michael* is a Ditcher by Trade, a handſome black Fellow about 30 Years old, under the middle Size, he is very artful, and ſpeaks fluently. *Aaron* is a Blackſmith by Trade, of a yellow Complexion, near 20 Years old, ſix Feet high, well made, has a down Look, and remarkable long fore Teeth. I am informed their Haunts are in *Prince George*, *Charles City*, *New Kent*, and *Hanover*.

WILLIAM BYRD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Botetourt* County, a Mulatto Man named PLIM, about 23 Years of Age. Being detected in a Theft, he ran off from his Work, having on only a Pair of Cotton Breeches, a coarſe Shirt, and a Hat. He is remarkably thick, ſtrong made, and about 5 Feet 6 Inches high. He frequently waited on me on Journies, and is well acquainted in *Williamſburg*, to which Place, or *Carolina*, I think he will make. Whoever takes up the ſaid Slave, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, according to the Diſtance, Trouble, and Expence.

ANDREW LEWIS.

☞ It is probable there is a white Servant with him, belonging to Mr. *John Neely*, who writes a good Hand, and may forge a Paſs.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of *Henrico*, a Negro Man who ſays his Name is DICK, and belongs to Mr. *Carter Harriſon* of *Cumberland* County. He is about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, has on a white Negro Cotton Jacket, and Oſnabrug Trouſers. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

‖ MARY LINDSAY.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover* County, near *Bull Field*, a LIGHT BLACK HORSE, 4 Feet 6 Inches high, at leaſt 14 Years old, ſhod before, paces ſlow, canters aukwardly, has a Switch Tail, a gray Forehead, and ſome gray Hairs on the Outſide of her right Ear, near the Bottom of it. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

‖ JOHN CHICK.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, near the Fork of *Nottoway*, a BLACK MARE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, 5 Years old laſt Spring, has a few white Hairs in her Face, her hind Feet white, and branded on the near Buttock B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l.

‖ JAMES GUNN.

CAROLINE County, *September* 12, 1775.

WHEREAS a moſt baſe and infamous Report has been propagated againſt me, by ſome malicious and ill-deſigning Perſons, declaring that I had endeavoured to exaſperate the Negroes to riſe and carry into Execution the miniſterial Meaſures againſt the Rights and Liberties of America: I do, in a moſt ſolemn Manner, deny ſo infamous a Charge; and that I may not be thought guilty of a Conduct that might juſtify this undeſerved Treatment, I do moſt earneſtly requeſt of all ſuch Perſon or Perſons, who ſay I have been guilty of ſuch infamous Behaviour, to meet me at *Caroline* Courthouſe, on the ſecond *Thurſday* of the next Month, and there to declare to the Committee what it is I have ſaid, that I may be bleſſed with an Opportunity of ſetting forth my Innocency, and vindicating a Conduct that I would ſcorn to be guilty of. Such Reports as theſe are repugnant to that Spirit of Liberty which circulates with my Blood in my Veins, and which I hope will remain with it to the very laſt Drop; the Rocks that ſurround me ſhall melt away ere I betray a Cauſe which I hold in common with all Americans. No (were it in my Power) I never would become the baſe Deſtroyer of a Country in which alone I hope to have the Happineſs of procuring to myſelf a comfortable Subſiſtence. What does it ſignify to me that I am able to command a Multitude of Slaves who ſhall come and humiliate themſelves at my Feet, if, in a Quarter of an Hour afterwards, I am forced in my Turn to humble myſelf at the Foot of another. Let the mean Slaves of their Maſters Wills fawn at their Feet, and remove the natural Rights of Humanity; as for me, I have learnt to be free; I know how to live ſo, and how to die free. Our Forefathers left *England* becauſe they could not ſubmit to unconſtitutional arbitrary Exertions of Power; they choſe rather to truſt themſelves with Beaſts and Savages than with *Engliſhmen*, who had reſigned themſelves to Slavery. Almighty God protected them whenever they were in Danger; he was a preſent Help to them; under his Guardianſhip, what was then a howling Wilderneſs is now become a fruitful Field; the Labour and Blood of our Anceſtors have enriched the Soil of this Country; they undauntedly expoſed themſelves to every Kind of Hardſhip, and bravely met Death in the high Places of the Field, that they might ſecure to us a quiet Poſſeſſion of thoſe Rights and Liberties, which, as Men, as *Engliſhmen*, and as Chriſtians, they knew we were entitled to. The Sovereign King of the Univerſe ſaw and approved their Deſign, and by his Favour AMERICANS are born FREEMEN, juſtly entitled to claim the Rights of Men, of BRITONS, and Chriſtians, for themſelves, and ſacredly bound, by the Laws of Almighty God and Nature, to uſe all Means in their Power to tranſmit them entire to their Children. Penetrated with theſe Sentiments, my Error ſhall never cauſe me to deſert the common Cauſe. It is true, none but very wicked Men can propagate Calumnies ſo groſs, and none but very fooliſh Ones believe them. But, however, had any One known me guilty of ſuch a Conduct they ought to have made it known to the Gentlemen of the Committee, who are appointed to inquire into all Miſdemeanors of ſuch Sort, where I might have had an Opportunity of pleading my Innocency, and not to have branded me with Reproach and Infamy, by expoſing me to the cutting Reproaches of a cenſorious World.

(2) SAMUEL KEMP.

*P. S.* As Mr. Kemp has already experienced the Compaſſion and Generoſity of the worthy Gentlemen of this County, he hopes the ſame Degree of Temper and Diſpoſition will induce them to ſuppreſs the Circulation of this cruel Slander, until ſuch Time as he makes his Appearance at the Tribunal above recited, when he hopes the Propagators of this groſs Calumny will be made known, and his much injured Character brought to Light. He cannot but return his grateful Acknowledgments to thoſe Gentlemen who have honoured him with the Tuition of their Children, and begs Leave to aſſure them that all proper Regard will be paid to the Children's Morals, and no Pains ſpared in endeavouring to form the tender Minds of thoſe committed to his Care to the Love of Liberty, Practice of Virtue, and good Manners.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, in *Hillſborough*, *North Carolina*, ſome Time in *April* laſt, a BAY HORSE, about 8 or 9 Years old, 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, black Mane and Tail, has remarkable ſmall Eyes, is a natural Pacer, and I believe he has ſeveral Hearts on his Buttocks and Shoulders, beſides ſome other Brands, not remembered. I will give 3l. Reward to any Perſon who will bring him to me in *Hillſborough*, or to Mr. *George Archer* in *Peterſburg*, or ſecure him ſo that I may get him again.

‖ JOHN COATSWORTH.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, near *Cook*'s Bridge, a BAY MARE, about 4 Feet 5 Inches high, 15 Years old, paces ſlow, has a ſore Back, ſome white Hairs on the off Side of her Neck, appears to have been much worked, and branded on the near Buttock I. Poſted, and appraiſed to FIVE POUNDS.

‖ JOHN ALEXANDER STILL.

THE Subſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of Debt, without any Dependence on his ungrateful Debtors, propoſes to ſell the pleaſant and healthy Seat of HUNTINGTOUR, near *Appamattox* River, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 Acres of good Land, which produces fine Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, &c. The Houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county; a larger and better Garden I believe is not in the Colony, and on this Land are ſeveral Hundred Fruit Trees of the beſt Kind, many of which were brought by water to *Richmond* Town above 80 Miles. On this Tract of Land is a large Proportion of exceeding fine Meadow Land, with a Fiſh Pond within three Hundred Yards of the Dwelling-Houſe, ſtored with various Kinds of fine Fiſh, ſufficient for the Uſe of a Family the Year round. In this Neighbourhood is Plenty of excellent Veniſon. The Air is ſo pure that I never knew an Inſtance of any Perſon having the Ague and Fever at *Huntingtour*. I have travelled through the moſt Parts of *Virginia*, and I have not ſeen any Part that I would ſo willingly reſide in as this Neighbourhood. If I ſell this Place, I ſhall live on the Part of this Tract of Land which has been advertiſed for ſome Time paſt. I make no Doubt but *Appamattox* River will be ſoon cleared, and then Wheat will be carried as far as Col. *Baniſter*'s Mill, near *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. *per* Buſhel. I made at this Place 100 Gallons of rich Wine in 1772, and laſt Year (if it had not been for the Froſt) I could have made 5 or 600 Gallons, which Quantity I expect to make this Year.

HUNTINGTOUR would be a pleaſant and ſafe Place for a Gentleman of Fortune to retreat to in the Horrours of a civil War, or in the ſickly Months of many Parts of the Lowlands.

"What is Honour, Grandeur, and Wealth?
"All fleeting, Nothing's without Health!"

I hope any Gentlemen inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the Premiſes this Summer.——I will alſo ſell, very cheap (that is, for about Half the Value) the Tract of rich LAND I have advertiſed in *Albemarle* for ſome Times aſt.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th Inſtant *(July)* two Servant Men, viz. JOHN STAUNTON, an *Engliſhman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with ſhort dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blackſmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears ſhort dark Hair, of a ſwarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—I imagine they will endeavour to paſs for Sailors, as from the ſhips of war. I have heard that they were ſeen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if ſecured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

DINWIDDIE, *September* 1, 1775.

FOR SALE, on very reaſonable Terms, ſeveral Tracts of valuable PATENTED LAND, ſome of which have Plantations with conſiderable Improvements thereon; alſo ſeveral Surveys and Entries of LAND, all lying in the Counties of *Halifax*, *Charlotte*, and *Bedford*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joſeph Medley* in *Halifax*, or to Mr. *Thomas Paulett* or *William Harvey*, Junior, of *Charlotte*. Good Titles will be made the Puchaſers by Mr. *Alexander Shaw* of this County, who is properly authoriſed to act for me during my Abſence from this Colony, for a few Months.

(tf) NATHANIEL MANSON.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

## EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Plaid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort friziled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.——THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh down Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
(tf—‖3s.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

## TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

## TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

## *For* SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Ceilar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.